

The Evening Standard

Published Daily, Except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

A Fearless Independent Newspaper. It Has No Friends to Reward and No Enemies to Punish.

HEAR ALL SIDES

While This Paper Has Strong Republican Predilections It Is Not a Party Organ, and Its News Columns are Fair and Just to All Parties and Creeds.

WHAT CAUSED THE LANDSLIDE.

William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican national congressional committee, in assigning a cause for the Republican defeat in the nation, says:

"The revision of the tariff always has proved a disturbing element in American politics and this has been no exception. Judging by the light vote polled, the Republican party yesterday had the same experience it had in 1892, two years after the passage of the McKinley bill.

"At that time 40 per cent of the Republican votes in the middle western states was the low vote. The Republicans were not quite clear that the McKinley tariff was the one they wanted. Today's election is a repetition of the result at that time.

"It is my opinion that two years from now after it shall have been fully demonstrated that the present tariff is beneficial to the country, the same conditions will obtain as in 1894 when the Republicans swept the country.

"After the Democratic Wilson tariff bill had been made a law, the distress in the country was so widespread that the people returned the Republican party to power by a tremendous majority.

"Looking to the future, it is my opinion that this defeat will wipe out all factional differences and that the Republican party will present a united front in 1912."

Mr. McKinley is in part right, but the cause of the defeat has not been entirely tariff. The protests of the Insurgents have extended beyond tariff schedules and have been aimed at many of the leaders of the party who have been looked upon as representing all interests except those of the people. Unless this phase of lesson of the election is carried home with heedful impressiveness, then the party again will be called upon to pay dearly for the stupidity of its guiding minds.

BUILDING A CITY.

We have often heard it said that the big packing plants of Chicago save everything but the squeal in preparing their meats for the market. That such is possible is in great part verified by our own packing plant, at the west end of the viaduct, under the management of S. S. Jensen. The abattoir is slaughtering and dressing 30 to 100 head of cattle, 35 to 40 hogs and 40 to 50 sheep each day, and from these animals are being obtained meat products and products of the heads, hoofs, blood, fat and intestines. The plant makes 3000 pounds of sausage and 1500 pounds of lard in addition to turning out its dressed beefs, its bacon and hams.

But the most interesting part of the packing plant is the manufacture of by-products. The old-fashioned slaughter house, as we recall it, was a poorly constructed frame building with a windlass as its most important piece of machinery. The steer was shot in an enclosure at the rear entrance and then a rope was attached and the animal hauled through filth into the building, where the butcher with his knife sent a stream of blood through the cracks in the floor and allowed the entrails to gradually ooze out of an opening in the side of the house to the pigs in the pen. The modern packing plant has done away with those loose and unclean methods. The animal is within the abattoir when it is struck down with a blow. The blood is swept away in a concrete gutter and pipe line and so is the fertilizer. Furnaces receive the offal, and out of these materials, formerly only waste, are made dried blood, which sells to our local orchardists at \$30 a ton, and tank fertilizer that commands \$18 a ton, and is also sold to Weber county farmers.

The hoofs are carried by machinery to great vats of boiling water and there stripped of the part that goes to make glue. The sinews also are placed with the glue stock.

The shin and knuckle bones are cleaned. In carload lots they are shipped east and west to be made into buttons and other useful articles.

The horns are sent east and much of the oil extracts are barreled and shipped.

Tallow by the barrel and carload is disposed of to the laundries and sugar factories.

The casings are cleaned and prepared for sausage and weiner-wursts. By the way, the Ogden plant is the only one in the west that prepares its own casings.

Some of the oil products are sold to the local harness makers at 70 cents a gallon.

There is nothing allowed to go to waste in the Ogden plant and as a result the Ogden concern is developing rapidly, giving promise of growing to large proportions even in competition with the big packing plants of the east.

These industries, giving employment to many and drawing people from the outside to market and trade here, are city builders and on them Ogden must rely for its future greatness.

CHICAGO AND THE YERKES LINE.

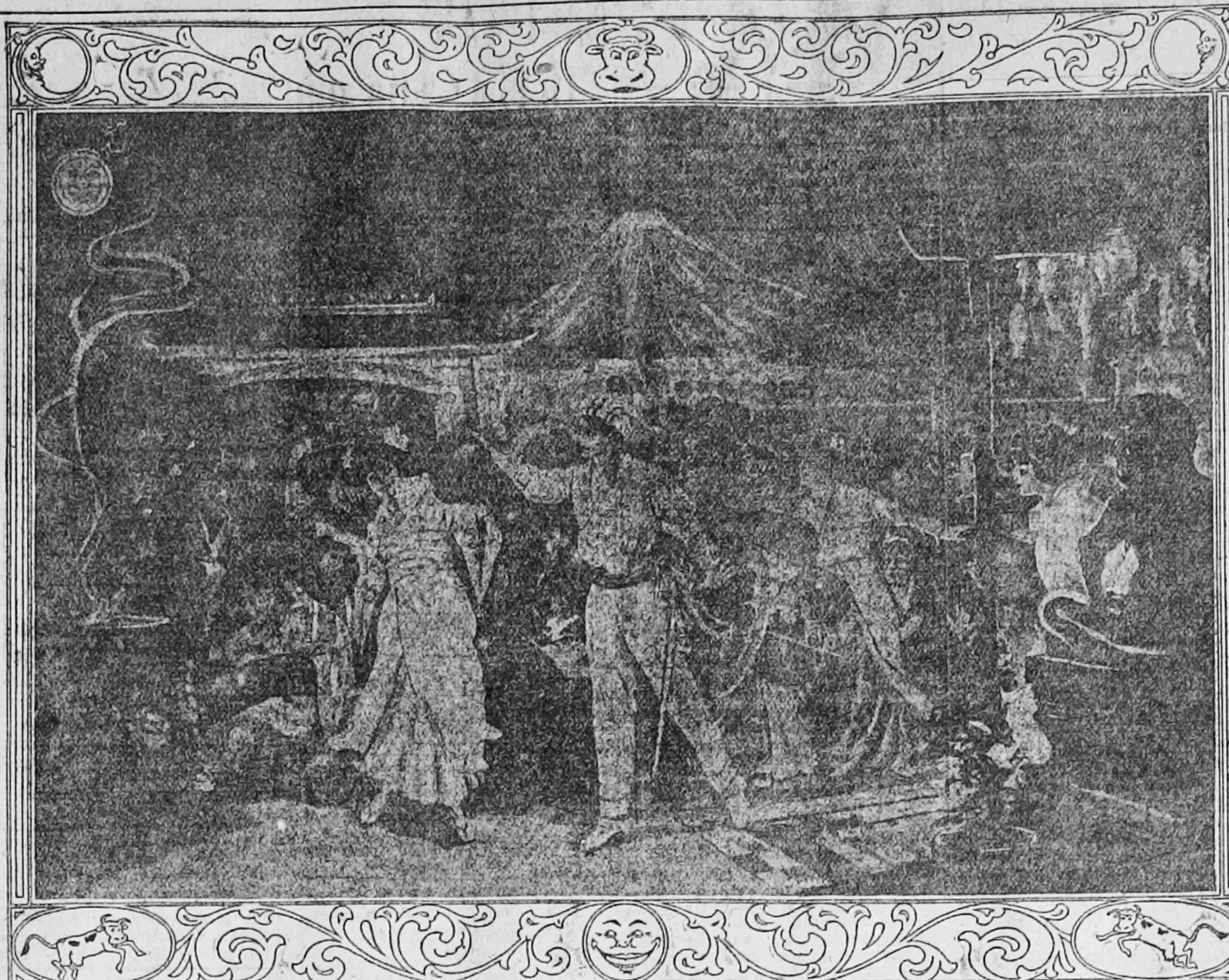
A remarkable situation has again postponed the acquisition of the street car lines in the outlying districts of Chicago's west side, which are owned by the Consolidated Traction company, the progress to the rehabilitation of that system having been repeatedly "on again, off again, gone again, Finnegan." The widow of Charles T. Yerkes, who built these west side lines and considerably tangled their finances, has secured injunctions restraining the executor of the Yerkes estate from carrying out deals which he is alleged to have made to the injury of her interests. She has repeatedly fought in the courts with the executor who represents the estate which largely was left to her.

The latest contention involves nearly \$4,500,000 of bonds which Mrs. Yerkes refuses to sell at the price which Executor Owsley has agreed to. When his agreement was reached with the Chicago Railways company, which owns the north side lines, it was supposed that all obstacles were out of the way and that the west side districts would soon have as great a reform in the street car service and equipment as other parts of the city have had since the traction franchise was voted after the protracted struggle of many years.

THE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

In a statement to the press last night, Henry L. Stimson, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, who was defeated by John A. Dix, attributed his defeat to the nation-wide and general movement of the Republican party.

"There seemed to be a ground swell all over the country," he



The "Idol Dance" in the Merry Musical "THE COW AND THE MOON" TONIGHT OGDEN THEATRE TONIGHT

said tonight, "and I was caught in it. I think it's only the beginning. We're beginning to have a realignment of political parties, and the Republican party is going through the agony of becoming progressive."

"The returns speak for themselves. I have nothing to regret. We've had a good clean fight. I was surprised that I ran so well and with the rest of the ticket."

Mr. Stimson's statement is one that would apply to the several states which returns at this time indicate have been carried by the Democrats.

Among some of the successful Democrats are Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey; Baldwin, Connecticut; Foss, Massachusetts; Harmon, Ohio, and Porter in Iowa.

The indications are that the Democrats have gained control of the next national house of representatives.

In the states that have gone Democratic it means that many Republican senators will be succeeded by Democrats.

Serenio Payne, the father of the tariff bill, lost his home town by 455 votes.

The high prices played an important part in defeating the Republican candidates in the east.

IMPROVING FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Troubles which of late have come upon fraternal insurance societies not charging adequate rates, or which were found engaging in fraudulent methods, have been pointed to by the committee of fraternal leaders to show the need for enactment promptly of the state legislation proposed and embodied in the insurance commissioners' "uniform bill."

In New York, State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss has warned the management of several weak and illegitimate societies which posed as "fraternals" that they must get upon a sound and solvent basis or quit doing business in that state. The societies which already have readjusted their rates and those which propose to do so are spurred to increasing earnestness in urging the "fraternal bill" as a result of the increasing evidence of the amount of masquerading which has been done in the name of fraternal societies, and which has cost their memberships, totaling thousands, hundreds of thousands of dollars. Growing momentum to the reform movement is reported as the members of the reputable societies gain knowledge of the real facts of the situation. Fraternal insurance as an institution is believed now to be safely past the crucial point, where lack of information by the 8,000,000 members of the many new societies threatened to send the great army as a whole plunging forward to certain disaster.

NEW HONOR FOR LOEB.

No more significant endorsement of William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, has been made than that by the Union League Club of New York, which is holding up his nomination to membership on account of irritation felt by millionaire members of that organization who have felt the sting of thorough work on the part of inspectors at the wharf in New York.

The energetic and conscientious work done at the port of New York has occasioned all sorts of protests and all sorts of embarrassment, like the arrest of the wife of a big Poughkeepsie manufacturer who is charged with attempting to smuggle through a \$6,000 necklace. When Mr. Loeb is not too strong with the members of the Union League Club because he has compelled a rigid inspection of the luggage of these fashionable persons on their arrival home from a trip on the continent, it may be surmised that he has been giving them an unhappy hour on their arrival, and evidently an expensive one in addition.

If the collector is being kept out for the reason suggested, he will advance many points in popular estimation as a result of his exclusion.

JUST FOR FUN

Close to the People.

At the entertainment Monday night Miss Bessie Browning recited that soft-talk poem, "I Will Choose a Sweetheart from the Crowd Tonight," with such earnestness and emotion that all the young men made their getaway before the show was half over. Bessie has never won a medal for looks, but she can recite to beat the band.

Mamie Saltz is cutting quite a swath on Arapahoe street because she won the prize at the election

contest Tuesday night. She stuttered so painfully that everybody wondered what she was saying her piece twice over. Her father was judge of the contest. Big Bend News Notes in Riverton (Wyo.) News.

His Singular Prejudices. "What do you consider the loudest crying evils of this country?" the panty asked the reporter.

The militant reformer and socialist who had come from the other side of the ocean to straighten out the tangle in this crude and uncouth republic did not hesitate a moment.

"Your barbarous jails and your half-civilized sleeping cars," he

roared. "I have been incarcerated in both!"—Chicago Tribune.

Not a Heavyweight.

A short time ago a young candidate for parliamentary honors was addressing an open-air meeting in a rural district near Ipswich. He held his hat in his left hand, crown downward, and having deposited his mms. inside, proceeded to read his speech. Presently the speaker was interrupted by an old rustic, who exclaimed: "More in thee 'an in thee 'ead, lad!"—Tit-Bits.

An Effort to Olige.

"Mr. Lobrow does his best to be agreeable," said the sympathetic young woman. "It's too bad that he has so little tact."

"I understand that Mrs. Coddleap refuses to speak to him. He sent her a box of candy and she fed it all to her pet terrier. So he tried to be still more kind and thoughtful and sent her a box of dog biscuit."—Washington Star.

Couldn't Do It.

"I can't stay long," said the chairman of the committee from the colored church. "I just come to see if you wouldn't join de mission band."

"For de lan' sakes, honey," replied the old mammy, "doin' come to me. I can't even play a mouforgan."—Lippincott's.

His Only Hope.

W. O. Hart of New Orleans tells this story: An old negro was brought up before the judge charged with chicken stealing, and when the usual question was propounded, "Guilty or not guilty?" he said: "I don't know, boss; I jest throw myself on the ignorance of the court."—Case and Comment.

Unfeeling Tommy.

Mother—What are you crying for, Bertie?—Tommy hurt me. Mother—How did he hurt you? Bertie—I was going to hit him, and he ducked his head so I hit the wall. Boohoo!—Tit-Bits.

An Enduring Enterprise.

"Did any of your ancestors do things to cause posterity to remember them?" asked the haughty woman.

"I reckon they did," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "My grandfather put mortgages on this place that ain't paid off yet."—Washington Star.

The Innocent Maid.

"Do you believe in high license?" asked the young man in the parlor scene.

"Well," replied the innocent maid, "I don't believe the license should be high enough to discourage matrimony."—Chicago News.

The Job for Him.

Blobbs—I don't know what to make of that boy of mine. He is never around here. Why don't you try and get him a job on the police force?—Philadelphia Record.

COLE AT ELY; REASON OF VISIT

Thomas F. Cole, president of the Groux Consolidated, and dominant factor in western mining circles, will arrive tonight from Duluth, Minn., to inspect the extensive interests controlled by the Cole-Ryan crowd in the Ely district.

Much interest is attached to the approaching visit of Mr. Cole, who has attained an eminent position in the copper world. It is thought that Mr. Cole will give out definite information as to the intention of the Groux Consolidated to erect a large concentrator and smelting plant near Ely.

Definite confirmation may also be obtained as to the reported sale of the holdings of the Gunn-Thompson company to the Cole-Ryan syndicate. It is also believed that Cole's visit may mean the transfer of control of the assets of the Ely Securities company to the new purchasers.

A question that will probably engage Mr. Cole's attention during his stay in Ely will be the building of the proposed smelting plant. Whether the smelter will be built at Ely or the Groux mines is a matter that is still undecided.

Mr. Cole will quite likely decide whether it would be cheaper to pump water to Kimberly for a plant at that place or to build a smelter outside of Ely and construct a railroad to the mines. It is believed that the selection of a smelter site will soon be determined so that work may be carried on during the winter months.

Mr. Cole will spend about three days in the district examining the progress that has been accomplished at the Groux mines since his last inspection trip a year ago. He will also have a conference with General Manager F. P. Mills in regard to future operations at his Ely copper mines.

"There is nothing of particular importance attached to Mr. Cole's visit to Ely at the present time," said Manager Mills this morning. "He is simply making a tour of his copper properties in the west, and Ely is included in his itinerary. It is probable that Mr. Cole will be accompanied by several important officials of the Groux Consolidated, although I have not learned their names."

"I have been somewhat costly, but Doan's Regulets gave just the results desired. They act mildly and regulate the bowels perfectly."—George B. Krause, 306 Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.

GOLD BRICK BY MAIL; UNCLE SAM GUARD

National Mines Mails \$600 Packages—Quarter Million Monthly.

From northern Nevada's now great gold-mining, National comes word that instead of paying a small arm of guards high prices for their services in guarding the gold bricks from mill to express office, at Winnemucca, the management of the National Mines company has hit on a unique method of handling the valuable yellow bricks, according to William Rea, who is in Salt Lake from National.

Speaking of this, the National Miner says: "The possibility of loss to the National Mines company in making its frequent phenomenal shipments of bullion to the United States mints at Carson City, Nevada and San Francisco, Cal., is now a thing of the past.

Packages by Mail. The plan of shipping the bullion by mail, fully insured by an English company, which assumes all risk of loss which plan was decided upon by President John E. Pelton to take the place of the transportation of precious stuff by automobile to Winnemucca, under heavy guard, and thence by express to the mints, was put into effect last Friday. On that day the shipments of bullion to the San Francisco mint were shipped by mail, valued at \$15,000.

Quarter Million Monthly. In the past the bullion was made into molds of fifty pounds each. The size of the molds was reduced to four pounds to comply with the postal laws, which specify that no package exceeding that weight can be transmitted through the mails. Since the initial shipment by mail last Friday, several similar shipments have been made. Under the new plan, the shipments of bullion will average in value the same as under the old method, namely, a quarter of a million dollars a month.

Eliminate Loss. By adopting the new plan of shipping its bullion, the company has been relieved of all possibility of loss its concern in the bullion ceases when the four-pound bars are registered at the local postoffice. As soon as the registry receipt for each bar

is issued by the postmaster, the bullion becomes absolutely insured against loss to the company.

TIGER-POORMAN WILL SOON BE SOLVED

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 8.—When Judge J. D. Blake of the Spokane county superior court attaches his signature to the decree of dissolution on November 25, the Tiger-Poorman Mining company, whose mine at Burke, in the Coeur d'Alene district, disbursed more than \$3,000,000 among its shareholders in Spokane during its active operation, will go out of existence, and the property, idle since 1908, will be abandoned. The petition, praying the court to dissolve the company, was agreed upon by the stockholders at their last meeting.

Though operated under difficulties for years, the exceeding richness of the mine kept it on the list of producers, but for every foot that the shaft went a thousand dollars had to be expended for pumping machinery to continue the struggle against the downpour of water. After the legal controversy over claims that ended with the consolidation of the Tiger and Poorman companies, the united forces made headway. The workings followed down the rich lead of galena, but at the 1,000-foot level the task proved too great.

The one way there, but the immense expense of working appalled the stockholders, and one faction demanded that the mine be closed. A bitter fight followed over the proposition, and while the factions were at war the water, fed by subterranean streams, settled the discussion by flooding the mine to the topmost level. Even the nerviest owner halted before the burden of pumping out the slopes after that, and the dissolution comes now as a final acknowledgement of nature's victory.

Northwestern Sampling and Milling company will also go out of existence on November 25, upon the granting of its petition by Judge Hinkle. The corporation operated at Burke, Idaho, for years in conjunction with the Tiger-Poorman company. John P. Gray is president, the secretary being W. J. Hall.

WOMEN WIN THEIR POINT IN WASHINGTON

Seattle, Nov. 9.—The Republicans of Washington won a sweeping victory in yesterday's election, choosing five supreme judges by a plurality of about 50,000 and electing all three congressmen, William E. Humphrey, Stanton Warburton and Wm. L. LaFollette.

The Republican majority in the legislature will be more than 100, insuring the election of Miles Polinder as United States senator. A woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution seems to have carried by a majority of 2 to 1. This ratio being maintained in Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and various eastern and western Washington counties.

An unexpected result of the election was the success of the "dry" faction in local option elections in all parts of the state. The saloons were voted to death in Everett and Bellingham, cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants and in many other important municipalities.

IRON BLOSSOM HAS A GREAT TONNAGE

A short time ago an expert in this line of work made a trip through the Iron Blossom mine for the purpose of determining whether there is sufficient ore in sight to justify the installation of some kind of a mill, presumably a crushing process. His figures showed that the mine contains ample tonnage to justify a mill, but not all this ore is susceptible to cyanide treatment, says the Bunka Reporter.

In the No. 1 workings of the Iron Blossom there is said to be in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons of ore, which is good enough for milling at a profit or for shipping if the company could get the right kind of a contract with the smelters. The mine had a pretty fair contract with the smelter until recently, when the rate was advanced \$1.50 per ton and the management decided to shut off the ore production. This contract was with the American Smelting & Refining company. While nothing of a definite nature has yet been given out, it is understood that there is a splendid possibility of this difficulty being patched with the smelter, and this being the case, the shipment of ore upon a large scale is liable to be resumed again at an early date. Early in the week Superintendent Zabriskie received orders to cut out a four-carload lot of copper ore, and since that time he has been sending out about eighty tons of ore daily, or two carloads from the No. 1 workings. It is not known here just where this ore is being marketed or whether it is being shipped upon regular contract, but it is understood that this part of the Iron Blossom will soon be sending out an immense tonnage again.

Since the water was encountered in the shaft there has been nothing doing in the sinking line, but Superintendent Charles Zabriskie has twined his forces over to some important development work upon some of the levels. The drift upon the 1,700-foot level is still going forward and should be the means of opening some good ore.

Can You Ask More?

We are so confident that we can furnish relief for indigestion and dyspepsia that we promise to supply the medicine free of all cost to every one who uses it according to directions, which is very easily satisfied with the results. We exact no promises and put no one under any obligation whatever. Surely nothing could be fairer. We are located right here where you live, and our reputation should be sufficient assurance of the genuineness of our offer.

We want every one who is troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia in any form to come to our store and get a box of ROLLAX DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. Take them home, and give them a reasonable trial, according to directions. They are very pleasant to take; they soothe the irritable stomach, strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, promote a healthy and natural bowel action, almost immediately relieve nausea and stomach irritation, produce healthy digestion and assimilation, and promote nutrition. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rollax Remedies only at—The Rexall Store, T. H. Carr, 25th and Grant.



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